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Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII NO 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 14

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ORIGINAL STORY.

GYPSIE SUTHERLAND.

For the COLUMBIAN:

Under the old trees in the orchard lay Estelle Sutherland, or Gypsie as she was called by her friends, in her hammock idly swinging. Was she pretty? Oh! no, if it were not for her great black eyes, with their fitful light, she would have been positively ugly.

Hearing a quick step on the grass she started up, a faint rose blush on either cheek as a young man of about twenty-three years came towards her.

A careless glance would reveal to you the fact that handsome Fred Perley was one of fashion's petted darlings, and what was Sir William Perley's nephew and heir to his vast estate doing at this little vine-clad cottage down in Kent? Two months before while driving through there his horse had taken fright and he had been thrown from his buggy and severely injured. Mrs. Sutherland's home being the only one near he had been taken in there and kindly cared for by Gypsie and her mother. To-morrow he must leave.

He had been summoned by Sir William, whose health was failing rapidly, to accompany him to the south of France, his physicians advising him to start immediately.

He had enjoyed the last month immensely, carrying on an idle flirtation he called it but what had it been to Gypsie? He was afraid there would be a scene when he bade her good-bye and this petted darling hated scenes.

"Well, Gypsie," he said, holding out his hand, "I have come to bid you good-bye."

A startled look crept into her dark eyes.

"Yes," answering the look, "I must leave to-morrow."

"Won't you bid me farewell?"

Raising her head proudly she said "Good-bye," and turning fled rapidly toward the house.

"Whew!" ejaculated Fred, leisurely following.

Seeing nothing of Gypsie that evening or the next morning he wrote her a note telling her he loved her and would always be her friend(?).

Half an hour after Mrs. Sutherland going to Gypsie's room found her lying upon the bed cold and stiff the note clasped tightly in her hand. Hastily summoning Susie to go for a physician she placed her in bed and reading the note understood what it had been to Gypsie.

"Oh, Doctor," she exclaimed turning towards him as he entered, "What is it? Will she live?"

He pronounced it brain fever, but said that with careful nursing she would recover, and after nine weeks of unremitting care, Gypsie slowly regained her health, but the strain had been too much for Mrs. Sutherland. Three months after Fred Perley bade her good-bye, Gypsie stood on the threshold of that vine-clad cottage a motherless girl.

* * * * * * *

"Hello, old boy!" exclaimed Valentine Boyle shaking Fred Perley by the hand, "How are you? When did you arrive?"

"One question at a time, please," laughingly responded Fred. "We arrived here safely yesterday at one o'clock, and is the lady mamma well?"

"Lady Boyle is well, thanks, and would like you to be at her ball this evening. The duchess of Cheswick's grand daughter is to be there, she is the most beautiful woman in London and I wouldn't have you miss it for anything."

"Thanks," said Fred. "I'll be there."

When he entered the ball room the ball room the first quadrille was in progress. Making his way up the room he soon came upon Valentine who was watching the dancers, a very unusual thing for him.

"Ah, here comes the duchess and the lady Estelle," said Valentine.

'I don't see them,' said Fred carelessly, "By George!" he exclaimed turning and looking down the room, and this is what he was looking at: Up the center of the long room walked, or rather swept, the duchess for even at her advanced age she moved like a queen and at any other time her appearance would in itself have been sufficient to excite remark, but people were not looking at her grace, but rather at the radiant creature who accompanied her and whose stature dwarfed her tall as she was. Estelle Sutherland, for it was she, was dressed in white soie de Chine, in the bosom of which was fixed a single rose. The dress was cut low and her splendid neck and arms were entirely without ornament. In the masses of dark hair which was coiled like a coronet round her head there glistened a diamond star. Simple as was her costume there was a grandeur about it that struck the whole room; but in truth it sprung from the almost perfect beauty of the woman who wore it. Any dress would have looked beautiful upon that perfect form that towered so high and yet seemed to float up the room with the grace of a swan. But her loveliness did not end there. From those dark eyes there shone a light that few men could look upon and forget and yet there was nothing bold about it. It was like the light of a star. It took but a few seconds for her to walk up the room and yet it seemed long to Fred before her eyes met his own and something passed from them into his heart that remained there all his life.

His gaze made her blush a little it was so unmistakable.

"Well, here we are at last," she said addressing Valentine in her musical voice. "Something went wrong with the wheel of the carriage and we had to stop and have it mended."

"I am very sorry," said Valentine, "But, better late than never."

"Valentine will you introduce me?"

"Lady Sutherland, my friend Mr. Perley."

Did he dream that this radiant creature was the little Gypsie Sutherland he had said good-bye to just four years ago? Ah, no. Her father was the only son of the duke of Cheswick. He had fallen in love with the rector's beautiful daughter when home from college and married her against his father's wishes. His father disinherited him, but on the death of Mrs. Sutherland the duchess had taken Gypsie home to live with her.

Everywhere the beautiful Lady Estelle was seen for the next few months Mr. Perley was seen also. One morning while walking in the park he suddenly grasped her hands and exclaimed:

"Oh! Estelle my love, my queen, will you be my wife!"

"Are you sure, Fred," slowly dropping her eye-lids till her dark lashes swept her cheeks, "that you never loved any one but me?"

"My darling how could you ask such a question? No you are my first and only love. Oh! do not say no," as she was about to say something. "I will wait till this evening for your answer," with a pleading look in his dark eyes he left her.

"Will the evening never come!" he exclaimed pacing up and down his room, glancing at his watch he saw tha it was just five o'clock. A servant entered and gave him a letter and glancing at the address that it was Estelle's writing. Fearing yet hoping he hastily tore it open and out fell—not what he expected but—the little faded note he had written to Gypsie four years ago, with a few lines written on the back. What caused that sudden pain at his heart? It was this:

"I am to be married to Valentine Boyle on the eleventh of this month and it is needless to add that I love him. I loved you once years ago and you scorned my love; now it has turned to hate."

GYPSIE.

Was she avenged?"

A Woman of Jewels.

THE DIAMONDS WORN BY RUSSIA'S EMPRESS —OTHER NOTABLES.

No woman in the world wears so many jewels as the czarina. Even her sister, who, when she comes to the English throne will wear the Kohinoor, will not have such jewels or so many of them at one time. The Russian crown jewels are something fabulous. It is to be doubted whether anyone outside of that country has any conception of the extent of the Romanoff possessions in the way of precious stones. The Russians still retain their old barbaric love for splendor, and when the empress shows herself she is a vision of unmatched gorgeousness. She is one of the few monarchs who still make a practice of wearing a crown on great occasions. Most of the European queens and empresses content themselves with a tiara, and even Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee levee wore only one of the diamond tiaras such as may be seen on the heads of women in the boxes of the Metropolitan opera house. Mrs. Astor used to wear a very handsome one of the same sort.

But the czarina wears a real crown. There are several she uses, but the favorite one is that made and worn by the great Elizabeth of Russia and which is loaded with gems of great price. The pearls alone are said to be valued at something like 80,000 rubles. When the empress danced the other night with the Austrain embassador, causing the significant fact to be flashed around the world, over mountains and under oceans before morning, she was arrayed in a fashion of which Solomon never dreamed nor Balkis never saw. On her head was the Elizabethan crown. Her gown was of heavy white watered silk, with a white velvet train, embroidered heavily in gold and hung about all the edges with gold balls. The front of the gown was ornamented with ropes of linked pink coral, set in diamonds and fastened at intervals to the dress. The necklace she wore contained over a thousand stones and reached nearly from neck to waist—a mass of rubies, sapphires and diamonds, a veritable breast-plate of gems. Besides this she wore on her breast about half of her orders—she has over 40 in all—and they too were flashing with precious stones. Her rings, bracelets and earrings were all equally magnificent, and when she danced it was like the northern lights in a misty sky, a myriad flashing rays of all hues glittering and changing with every movement. Yet the czarina, when she goes back to her early home in Denmark, is absolutely simple in her costumes, wearing for the most part plain print frocks in the morning, and a plain straw hat with merely a ribbon around it for her walks and drives. As the Danish princess she had no jewels and very few of even the simplest gowns, for the royal house of Denmark is poor, and neither she nor the princess of Wales knew anything of luxury until they married.

Advantages of Good Temper.

There is always good policy in keeping one's temper. As often as temper is lost a degree of influence is lost with it and while the former may be recovered, it will be found much more difficult to recover the latter. The politician who allows himself to get angry in his capacity—whatever may be the provocation—does his cause an injury which his soundest argument can hardly repair. Just so with men of all professions, and with men of no profession. If they would be able to exert a sway in their sphere they must learn to keep cool. Who ever listened to a discussion in which one party went raving mad, while the other maintained his composure, without having his sympathies enlisted with the latter, even though, in the beginning, his prejudice might have been in favor of the former? It is commonly taken for granted, and with a good show of reason, that he who has the best share of an argument will exhibit the most coolness.

A Cool Officer.

A Danish officer is pictured to us making observations in regard to the deviation of rifle bullets. One day, when walking on the ramparts at Doppel, he saw a Prussian sharpshooter taking aim at him. While the soldier placed himself against a tree, in order to take a steadier aim, the officer raised his glass to watch his movements. "This is all right," said he; "the musket is just on a line with my breast—we shall see." The trigger was pulled, and the Danish officer quietly wrote down: "At a distance of about 500 yards the deviation of a ball from a rifled musket is about one metre."—*Chamber's Journal.*

A South Caroline newspaper says that there is an old colored man in Jonesboro who has been married nine times and has had 117 children.

Bill Nye and a Book Agent.

THE FELLOW ACTUALLY TRIED TO SELL WILLIAM ONE OF HIS OWN BOOKS.

Yesterday I had a personal conflict of a bitter and acrimonious nature with an unknown person on my grounds at Staten Island. I desire to speak of it myself rather than have the matter get into the papers in a garbled state.

I live in a quiet portion of the Island just within sight of the Produce Exchange tower, but beyond the reach of the night air of New York. Here we have civilization on one hand, and the wild whoop of Buffalo Bill's savages on the other. Just near enough to make it exciting.

I did not think I would be annoyed here by peddlers, beggars and fakirs. Yesterday a plain, sad man rung the door-bell. He told my representative that he desired very much to meet me, and presented his card. The name was not familiar to me, but I put on my other coat and invited him into the cold, cold parlor to which I invite people who do not come highly indorsed.

He was rather quiet and sad in spots. I sympathized with him, for I know what it is to be sad.

He had a letter of introduction, he said, from a well-known litterateur and confrere of mine, which he begged leave to present. I read it. It introduced the bearer in the usual form and begged me to treat him kindly, and stated that any favor shown to him would be gladly reciprocated. I then told the stranger that we had a pleasanter room than that, and I would be glad to have him come in and sample it.

"Now," said I, touching an electric belt and ordering a large watermelon, "what can I do for you? Would you like to visit the Woman's Exchange, or would you rather give yourself up to an afternoon with me at Vanderbilt's tomb."

He said that he did not wish to take up my time. He had only called on a matter of business, and would not detain me but a moment. He then drew from its concealment somewhere about his person the prospectus for a subscription book, and before I could stop him had said: "We purpose in this work to treat of everything that people want to know about. It has statistics in it, but they are so presented that you like them. You read along down the long columns with the keenest enjoyment. There is a thread of interest running through these tabulated statements which makes you sit up till long after 9 o'clock reading them. All the book is socked full of interest and thrill, and yet it would not harm any one to read it. That is not all. It is reliable. Every remark in it is backed up by statements. It comes just at a time when every one is doubting the authorship of other books and gives to one and all a feeling of confidence and assurance when faith is wavering and the reader is groping and clutching for something tangible and stable. This is essentially a stable book. It tells how to break colts, how to treat cribbers, botts, and army worms, how to bring up children and put down huckleberries, how to treat a setting hen during convalescence, how to make a cook stove or a cistern pump draw, how to write for the papers, how to keep ants out of the pantry, how to make parents self-supporting, how to put up a lambrequin or put down a carpet, how to purify politics or make floating island, how to modify the tariff or make a good, durable style of pork brine that will not smell like a delayed autopsy in dog days; how to make molasses candy or speak a piece, how to tell by a pig's melt in the fall whether we are going to have an open winter or not, how to bank up a house, how to win the affection of the opposite sex, how to meet an emergency, how to make ink at home which will speak for itself, how to dye a dress black, how to remove lavender pantaloons from fruit stains, how to sew up a man who has tried to run a colored german, hints on hen culture, hints on voice culture, hints on marriage, farming, revivals, etiquette; how to make good, palatable poultice; what to do in case of drowning, how to make one daudelion root serve as the foundation for a gallon of bitters every spring for ten years, how to amass wealth and dodge the Grand Jury, how to snare a grizzly bear. In fact everything you want to know, told in a pleasant style, for $3.50."

It was at this time that the personal encounter took place. I am not a muscular man, but my arms and legs extend in every direction when I am excited. They are longer and more lithe than those of the average man. An artist from Munich once told me that he thought I was the limblest man he ever saw, and he had seen a great many men.

I did not permanently disfigure this person, but I jolted him severely and contused and concussed him in three or four places, after which he went away. After he had gone I became more calm. I retired to my dressing room, where my valet turned my cuffs for me. I then returned to the parlor. On the floor I found the prospectus. It had been left by mistake. I was cooler now. I picked it up and read the name of the author on the title-page. It was as follows: BILL NYE.

Why California is Doubtful.

[*Atlanta Constitution, Chicago Dispatch.*]

I had a talk with M. H. DeYoung, the well known San Francisco editor, on Saturday, just before he had been called into conference, representing Blain's interest, with a few leaders representing the other candidates. Harrison had made a heavy gain that morning, receiving 217 votes against ninety-four on the Third ballot Friday evening, and his friends hoped to have the conference agree on him. De Young said: "It is absurd to talk of agreeing on Harrison; he cannot carry the Pacific coast, nor can he carry several other states, which would be republican, on account of his record on the Chinese question. The labor vote will be against him and California will never support a man who voted against the Chinese bill and every phase of the Chinese treaty. Further than this, he voted to naturalize Chinamen and give them the right of suffrage, and Allison did the same thing. If either of these two are nominated we might as well give up the fight in California."

The Force of Habit.

THE COUNT AND HIS BRIDE EACH FORGET THEMSELVES AT THE WRONG TIME.

"My beautiful Choolia, I neffer tire of looking at your lofely hair."

The young couple sat in the elegant parlor of a hotel, enjoying a tete-a-tete. They were on their wedding tour. Julia Van Simkins, the beautiful Pennsylvania heiress, who had met the distinguished foreign nobleman, Count de Bergamot, while on a visit to her friends in the metropolis, had yielded to the impulsive ardor with which the count pressed his suit and after a brief courtship the two were married. Life looked blissful and romantic to the ecstatic young couple, and a future full of rose-embowered vistas, endless monlight reveries and the dreamy dolce far niente of far away tropical Edens, whose existence was guessed by both, but unspoken by either, rose before their rapturous vision.

The head of the beautiful bride rested confidingly on the shoulder of her husband, the noble Count de Bergamot, and at the sound of his voice she looked up.

"I am glad, my dear Count," she said, "that my hair pleases you."

Lifting the lovely head from his shoulder the noble foreigner ran his fingers through the wavy masses of golden hair for a few moments in silence, and then with a deferential, suggestive inflection of voice he absently said:

"Have a shampoo, sir!"

Recovering himself as his bride looked up with a start of surprise he drew from his pocket a rather lean wallet, took a bank note from it and handed it to her.

"My tear Choolia," he said, "let me haf te happiness of gifing you my first present of pin monish!"

The fair bride took the note, looked at the figures that indicated its denomination, tapped in a mechanical way on the center table and called out in a shrill voice:

"Ca-a-a sh!"—*From the Chicago Tribune.*

Dining in Africa.

TOOTHSOME VIANDS RELISHED BY THE EPICURES OF THE DARK CONTINENT.

An anonymous traveler, who professes to have been almost everywhere, has recently been publishing his experiences of the best (and worst) the markets affords in various parts of Africa. As that dry and dusty continent is rapidly becoming a place of fashionable resort, perhaps some of our readers may be thinking of "doing" it, and if so they would, perhaps, be glad to know "what to eat, and what avoid," among the articles of Africa's bill of fair.

In making a selection from nature's livestock in that region, hippopotamus may be safely patronized by persons curious in their eating, but elephant is to be deprecated and eschewed. A slice of hippo, we are told, "tastes like a mean proportion between boiled beef and boiled pork." "Mean proportion" is a good expression, and no doubt very accurate. Elephant one would think, could hardly differ, much from river-horse in fiber or flavor; but it does. The former, even if you get the house cut, is rather tougher than india-rubber; the latter tender and fat as prize beef.

Eland steak is so delicious that our traveler has moved to recommend the immediate domestication of the animal in Christian countries. Giraffe sirloin is rare eating, but as the animal is somewhat scarce, the African tourist must not expect to dine on it more than once a week, at most. Above all things, we advise him to abstain from ostrich. It is said that a strong-toothed Kaffir, who can make a meal of sole leather and wire, shake his head hopelessly at the idea of masticating a bit of ostrich gobler.

Zebra is pronounced to be as good as veal, and porcupine equal to hair, and our authority is quite eloquent on the subject of locusts, which he declares to be very much like the favorite Thames fish, the whitebait. John the Baptist, therefore, was not so badly off in the wilderness, with his locusts and fresh honey. The Africa lizards are also reported palatable; but the king dish of South Africa is the bustard—when you get it, which is seldom.

Upon the whole, South and Central Africa are by no means overstocked by edible delicacies, and the tasteful epicure is advised to think twice before he leaves a land of turtle soup, canvas-back ducks twenty-four pound turkeys, saddle-back oysters and plum-puddings for the sunny region where they eat lion, elephant, ostrich, camelopard, porcupine, lizard and such "small deer."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Peculiar

In the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength, and creating an appetite.

According to Dr. Higbee's report of the soldiers' Orphans' School of the state, we learn that there are at the present time 2,774 children in these worthy establishments, and four who received relief in other institutions. This is a very large number when it is considered that the war closed twenty-three years ago. By law all admission to these schools closed on the first of June, 1888, and consequently with every coming year the number will decrease. In 1890 the schools will permanently close. There will still be 1,000 children in them at that time who have not attained the age of 16 years, nor finished their education.

"A LETTER FROM JOHN M. WARD, OF THE NEW YORK BASE BALL CLUB, AND AUTHOR OF THE NEW BOOK 'BASE BALL.'"
Pond's Extract Co.:
DEAR SIRS: Having used POND'S EXTRACT as an application for the bruises, sprains and other injuries, incident to ball-playing, I can safely recommend it. Yours truly,
JOHN M. WARD.
New York, June 14 1888."

Farm Notes.

An English paper reports that 2346 ewes in 26 flocks have produced 4402 lambs—a return of 155 per cent.

The pigs will be most thrifty if kept in clean, dry pens and well littered, but will make more weight if they have a run on a clover lot.

A sheep breeder up in Manitoba reports a ewe which never has less than three lambs at a time. And he says her daughters keep up the record.

Feeding in sheep husbandry is like any other problem in live stock. However good the breed without good care and feeding they must necessarily degenerate.

Professor Roberts says there is no such thing as "native cattle." The term is a misnomer. Our so-called natives are a conglomeration of all the best blood of Europe.

Jerseys and Holsteins are to be sharp contestants for first place in the dairy world. Neither will ever fill the place of the other, and perhaps there is plenty of room for both.

A fruit grower who draped a plum tree with mosquito net to keep off the curculio, obtained twenty-two quarts of fine fruit. Another covered a single branch with equal success.

An enthusiastic writer says that the silo will make dimples on the faces of a good many dairymen, and that if they fill the silo according to the latest light on the subject they will never regret it.

A tree that is making too much height without corresponding branches should be trimmed off at the top in the fall, which will encourage greater growth in the branches next spring.

In feeding calves we should remember nature, and feed often and warm the milk to 80 or 90°. It is only when calves are fed only once or twice a day that there is any danger of over feeding.

A very successful breeder of Poland Chinas never feeds old sour swill to his swine, contending that it is poisonous to them. All milk, steamed food, etc., is fed within twenty-four hours of mixing.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: One thing seems to have been quite well demonstrated, that a larger quantity of potatoes, as well as potatoes of a better quality, can be raised with chemical fertilizers than with manure.

When the farmer shall begin to estimate the value of sheep from the standpoints of meat, fertility and general advantage to the farm, he will not allow the market price of wool to determine whether or not he will raise them.

A New York dairyman says he can get more milk from cows fed on beets, two bushels per diem to the cow, than from ensilage. The milk yield ran up to twenty quarts. He asserts that he can produce beets at a cost of 4 cents a bushel, 1000 bushels to the acre.

Young corn makes an excellent green manurial crop for plowing under, but the seed is expensive. Sorghum may be used also, and the seed for a few acres will cost but little. Sow it thickly, and plow it under when the plants are about two feet high.

Allow the stock free access to salt at this season, as it assists in counteracting the effects of a grass diet. Should scours appear keep the stock up for a day or two and give each animal a warm bran mash. Salt is necessary at all seasons, but more particularly in summer.

Clover can be grown on any soil that is in good condition. It may be seeded down in the fall as well as in the spring. For this latitude September is the proper period for all seeding, at which time it will need no shading crop, as is required by some soils for spring clover.

Do not try to force young peach trees by the use of strong nitrogenous manure. Too much liquid manure will kill them. The best material to use as a fertilizer around young peach trees is wood ashes. After they are two years old an application of ground bone may be given.

Much that is often allowed to go to waste upon the farm could profitably be gathered up and made into good fertilizer and applied to the land to aid and increase the yields of the crops. Give, as far as possible, the kind to each crop best adapted to secure the best growth and yield.

Many cases of milk fever may be traced to the manner in which the cows are fed before calving. If the cow is waiting to come in, and has been dried off, she will require but very little grain. The best food is grass, with a light mess of moistened bran at night. If too fat the chances are that she will have milk fever.

Beets or mangels can be raised in great abundance and at a low cost. With our best lands and in all seasons it is possible to raise ten bushels of beets to the same ground space that will produce one of corn. The cost of raising is only about three times that of corn per acre, and the feeding value of an acre of beets as a supplemental feed to corn is equal to five or more acres of corn.

Cases of Absent-Mindedness.

At this very moment a gentleman looking over my shoulder tells me that a few days ago he came to town for the particular purpose of mailing a very important letter. He did not like to run the risk of having it lie for a day in the post-office in the suburban borough where he resides. He came to Pittsburg, about fifteen miles, went straight to the post-office, bought six 3-cent stamps, which he remembered he was in need of, and returned to his home with the important letter resting securely in his breast-pocket.

A story used to be told many years ago of a merchant who was peculiarly subject to fits of absent mindedness. One day he was writing a letter and thought, absent-mindedly, that he had forgotten his correspondent's first name. Turning to one of his clerks he said, "What is John Jackson's first name?"

The clerk, accustomed to his employer's peculiarity, replied, "John, sir."

The merchant wrote the letter, put it in an envelope, and was again at a loss. To the same clerk he said: "Excuse me, Charles; I have forgotten John Jackson's last name."

But a better story than the above is told of a gentleman in this city who was met by a friend one morning recently, hurrying back from the depot toward his home.

"What's the matter?" the friend asked.

"Oh, I've left my watch under my pillow, and I'm going to get it."

"You'll miss your train."

"Oh, no," was the absent-minded man's reply. "See, I've got four minutes yet," and he pulled out his watch to enforce the statement. And he did not realize for several seconds what it was that made his friend laugh so heartily.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell, J. K. Rittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1888.

The death of Judge Trunkey makes the election of Judge McCollum to the Supreme Bench this fall a certainty. He will do credit to the bench.

The Democratic Delegate Election will be held August 11th, 1888. CHARLES G. BARKLEY is a candidate for the office of President Judge of this Judicial District, to be voted for by instructions at the Delegate Election.

The fiftieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria was generally observed Thursday throughout England. At Windsor bells were rung and a royal salute was fired. Salutes were fired at the various military stations at noon. A grand State dinner was given in the evening at Windsor Castle in honor of the coronation.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 2nd. 1888.

Cleveland and Thurman are now regarded by all Democrats and not a few Republicans are sure winners. The Republican Convention by its own action in nominating, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton virtually removed all the elements of uncertainty from the campaign. The general sentiment of the Democrats in Congress is that the Republicans could not have put up a weaker ticket if they had tried. Harrison has been defeated time after time in his own State and Morton is only an old "money bags". Both of them are about as far removed from the people as it is possible for them to be.

Henry George was in this city on Saturday last. He predicts that Cleveland will be re-elected, and that he will carry California and Michigan.

There were never so many Democratic clubs in existence in this city as at present, and yet hardly a night passes that a new one is not organized.

Last week was a very important one politically. First, the Republicans nominated their ticket to be defeated; next, Mr. Cleveland was officially notified of his re-nomination, also Judge Thurman; the National Democratic committee organized for the campaign by re-electing ex-Senator Wm. H. Barnum chairman, and he, after consultation with Mr Cleveland and other influential members of the party has announced the executive committee; quarters in New York city have been secure for the permanent headquarters of the National Committee, and from this time on work of the hardest kind is to be the watchword.

Representative Matson, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, was asked what chance Harrison had of carrying that State. He said: "I don't see how he is going to do it. Gray's majority in 1884 was 7 392 and Cleveland's 6531. Where Harrison is to get the votes to overcome this majority, I can not imagine. He is distasteful to the Greenback and Labor element who hold the balance of the power."

Owing to the obstructive tactics of the Republicans in the House and the slowness of the Republican Senate it became necessary to pass a joint resolution extending the old appropriation for 30 days into the new fiscal year.

Mr. Mills says that his tariff bill will be passed by the House before the first of August. He says further that he has received hundreds of letters from Republicans in all sections of the country commending the bill. I perfectly agree with Mr. Mills, with the exception of the date. I think it will be later before a final vote is reached on the bill, and there is little doubt now remaining of its final passage. Revenue reform has made gigantic strides forward since the St. Louis Convention.

Next Saturday night Washington is to have a monster Cleveland and Thurman ratification meeting.

The Republican delegate to the Chicago Convention are still apologizing to their constituents for not having put Blaine up.

General Sheridan has been carefully removed to Nonquitt, Mass., where he has a summer cottage which has just been completed. He sailed on the U. S. S. Swatara, tendered by the Secretary of the Navy. While the sailors were carrying him on a stretcher up the gangway, a photographer attempted to take an instaneous picture of the scene but was prevented by Captain McGowan, who threw his cap over the lens. The General looked very much emaciated and almost as pale as his pillow.

Some quite lively discussions have taken place in the House of Representatives over the tariff bill in the past few days, and the revenue reformers came off best every time.

Senators Allison, Sherman, Manderson, Colquitt and Berry have been appointed a committee to represent the Senate at the Ohio Centennial exposition which opened the 4th. At the last minute Mr. Cleveland found that it was impossible for him to attend, although he was particularly anxious to be there.

Hundreds of the employees in the Government Departments will take part in the Gettysburg re-union. Those who took part in the battle, on either side, are enlisted to leave with pay. Several excursion trains left here to-day for the battle-field.

To hear a Republican howl it is only necessary to tell him that the platform of the Chicago Convention favors free whiskey.

The Senate spent the greater part of last week over the River and Harbor bill. Senator cockrell took occasion to make the statement, during the discussion of this bill, that we need no fortifications on our coast at all nor any standing army. He admits however that we do need a militia and navy.

Presidential Betting Quotations.

There were wide fluctuations yesterday in the down-town betting rates on the result of the political campaign. Mr. A. H. Coombs bet $1,000 to $600 with Mr. R. H. Thomas on Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Coombs has about $1,500 more out on Cleveland and Thurman on the basis of $100 to $80. Immediately after the $1,000 to $600 bet a renowned sportsman authorized the announcement that he had from $1,000 to $30,000 to bet at odds of two to one on Cleveland and the old Roman.—*New York Sun.*

American vs. European Wages.

LET REPUBLICAN WORKINGMEN CUT THIS OUT AND PASTE IT IN THEIR HATS.

The average American workman performs from once and one-half to twice as much work as the average European workman. — William M. Evarts, report as secretary of state in the Hayes administration, May 17, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—James G. Blaine, report as secretary of state in the Garfield administration, June 25, 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarrett, now demagoguing for "protection," testified under oath before the United States senate Committee on Education and Labor as follows:

"The wages paid the iron and steel workers (I refer to those who are connected with our organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers) are on the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this *condition of things is simply the result of organization among the workingmen;* in other words, that were there no organization, wages would not be so high. * * * Now I want to call the attention of the committee that as a rule in such mills as are not controlled by an organization lower wages are paid than in those that are controlled by us.

"Early in January when the adjustment of wages took place (in the Bethlehem Iron company's works which had thrown out the Amalgamated) those men were not consulted at all, and their wages were reduced in some instances as much as forty-eight per cent. These men were well paid previous to that reduction, which simply brought them to a rate of wages *practically lower than that paid in England.*"

Harrison's Chinese Record.

HE VOTED AGAINST THE BILL TO EXCLUDE CELESTIALS FROM THIS COUNTRY.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison occupied a seat in the United States Senate from March 4, 1881 to March 4, 1887. His record on the Chinese question consists of a single short speech and his several votes upon the various phases of the two bills passed by Congress in 1882. The first bill was introduced by Senator Miller, of California, and was entitled "A bill to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese." It provided for their exclusion for twenty years. Senator Ingalls moved to amend the first section of the bill by reducing from twenty to ten years the period of operation. On that amendment the vote was: Yeas, 20; nays, 21; absent, 35. Senators Harrison and Maxey were among the absent, but Harrison placed himself on record by writing a note in which he said that if the amendment should be voted down he would vote against the bill. The vote upon the passage of the bill was: Yeas, 29; nays, 15; absent, 32—both Maxey and Harrison being again among the absent.

On April 4, 1882, President Arthur vetoed the bill, and the next day an attempt was made to pass it over the veto. The vote stood—Yeas, 29; nays, 21; absent, 26. This time Mr. Harrison was present and voted "nay," thus sustaining the veto. As the necessary two-thirds vote was not obtained the bill was lost.

Three weeks later the Chinese question again came up on a House bill in every respect similar to the vetoed bill, except that the period of operation was reduced to ten years. Harrison voted to prohibit the admission of Chinese to citizenship, but voted against construing the words "Chinese laborers" as meaning both skilled and unskilled laborers. He voted in favor of Senator Edmunds' motion to insert the clause "that nothing in this act shall be construed to change existing naturalization laws so as to admit Chinese persons to citizenship." Senator Harrison voted against the passage of the bill as a whole. Senators Edmunds, Hawley, Sherman, Allison and Ingalls voted with Harrison on every ballot. In a question addressed to Senator Grover, of Oregon, Senator Harrison succinctly stated his position:

"The question I ask the Senator is whether, if the treaty and the law conflict, he still believes in passing the law and driving the treaty to the wall, or, in other words, trampling upon our treaty obligations?"

"The Frozen Pirate."

"IS IT A BIOGRAPHY OF BEN HARRISON?" QUERIED SENATOR SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Senator Sherman left this city yesterday for Cincinnati, where he will spend a few days before proceeding to his home in Mansfield. He will return to Washington about July 15. A fellow senator tells the following story on the disappointed presidential candidate from Ohio: Senators Sherman and Hoar probably read more novels than any other two senators in the chamber. Whenever one finishes a particularly clever story he invariably passes it over to his colleague to peruse. They have an excellent opinion of each other's judgment in the selection of reading matter, and whenever one of them opens a book in the senate the other will cross over to his seat to glance at the title. Yesterday afternoon Senator Hoar sat in his chair deeply engrossed in a paper-covered novel. Sherman passed down the aisle and paused to ask:

"What are you reading?"

Without looking up Senator Hoar replied:

"One of Clark Russel's sea tales—a good story for warm weather—'The Frozen Pirate.'"

With a sarcastic smile Senator Sherman inquired:

"Is it a biography of Ben Harrison?"

Chinese Ben.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A Representative of one of the New York papers has been interviewing the Chinese residents of that city as to their opinion of the nomination of General Harrison. Ordinarly a canvas for an American president has no interest to the Chinese, but in view of Mr. Harrison's vote in favor of permitting Chinese imigration they are all taking a lively interest in the coming campaign. Wong Chin Foo, the publisher of the *Chinese American*, is going to put Harrison's picture at the head of his editorial page and support him to the best of his ability. Wing Lee, a chinese laundryman, expresses his political views as follows: "I'm for Hallison, cause he's a friend of Chinamen. He want more Chinamen here—more Chinamen better for clountry. I no want Cleveland. He democrat. Democrats Ilish. Ilish no good for Chinaman." A clever Chinese artist has sketched a portrait of Harrison in the Chinese style and placed it in the Joss temple in Mott street, where it is an object of much admiration.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Said a peanut vender to the New York *Herald*: "I will bet all my peanuts and everything else I have against $10 that Grover Cleveland sweeps all four of the states he mentions—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana."

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A jocular scrap from Washington: It is said that Tim Campbell chanced to enter a well-known saloon a night or two ago in quest of "cold tea." As he approached the bar he caught sight of a Republican member mopping his streaming face with the Stars and Stripes. "What have you there?" asked Tim, frowning fiercely. "A handkerchief," replied the member, backing away from the bar. "That's the American flag, sir," exclaimed Tim, shaking his fist aloft, "and its proper place is flying over the Court-house in New York city. If I catch you wiping your nose on it again, sir, I'll break your head,"

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To the Editor of The Times.

Permit me to call your attention to a sentence in Mr. Thurston's speech June 19, as quoted by the Birmingham *Age* of the 20th. He said: "James G. Blaine may not be our President, yet he remains our Uncrowned King." These words give the keynote to the schemes and hopes of the Republican party. If they had the power they would soon place over this great American people a crowned king—either James G. Blaine or some other ambitious plotter.

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The remainder of the ballot was a mere matter of form, as General Harrison was known by all as the winning man, but there was a most depressing disappointment when the ballot closed and President Estee announced the vote. The Indiana delegation rose to start a tempest of cheers, but the response was not half equal to the repeated and spontaneous outbursts for Blaine, Gresham or Alger during the sessions. The Indianians were confounded at the failure of the expected enthusiasm and they kept up the struggle for several minutes to send off the convention and the galleries in a flood tide of cheers, but not half the convention responded and the galleries were next to dumb.

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Cleveland the Youngest Candidate.

President Cleveland is the youngest of the nominees of the two great parties, being 51 years of age. Harrison is 55. Morton is 64 and Thurman tops the list at 74.

***

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Gresham papers are in the most bitter mood this morning and do not take their defeat gracefully. The *Inter Ocean* fairly gloats over the lack of enthusiasm which followed the announcement of Harrison's nomination, and not without a show of reason, for it was probably the tamest demonstration ever witnessed on such an occasion in the political history of the country. The *Tribune* sets out to prove that the Convention was made up chiefly of bad men who were entirely in the control of the railroad rings.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The National Democratic Committee met at the Arlington Hotel to-night and remained in session until after midnight. The committee was called to order by Senator Gorman, and proceeded at once to the election of a permanent Chairman. Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, nominated Mr. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, whereupon Mr. Barnum was elected by a rising vote.

A committee of five, with Mr. Gorman as Chairman, was appointed to nominate a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the committee, and subsequently reported the names of Mr. S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, as Secretary and Mr. E. B. Dickinson, of New York as Assistant Secretary, and they were immediately elected.

Mr. Charles J. Canda, of New York, was re-elected treasurer of the committee.

A committee of three was appointed to select committee headquarters in New York city.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

***

COLUMBUS, June 26.—Governor Foraker returned from Chicago this afternoon and in a speech to the Foraker Club said: "Gentlemen: I could not do less than thank you for this unexpected honor, for unexpected it most certainly is. I was not expecting this, as I was thinking we were not returning home crowned with honors. Your actions, however, are probably in accordance with the last telegram I received from John Sherman before leaving Chicago. In this telegram he said he desired to thank the Ohio delegation for its efforts in his behalf and that it had done all in its power for his nomination. This gives the lie to the statements heretofore made that there was danger of the delegation proving recreant to the trust imposed upon them by the Republicans of Ohio. There never was anything in this except in the minds of the infernal rascals who circulated the reports, but they are knocked out and too dead to skin."

There is considerable talk to-night about the above. It is not thought to be very elegant language for the Governor of Ohio to use and is deemed a reflection on certain members of the Ohio delegation.

It Can't Be Worse Than in 1884.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in urging the necessity of hard work to secure Republican victory, says: "In the first place, the Republicans must expect to see the Federal service used in the campaign to re-elect Cleveland as it has not been employed since the days of Pierce and Buchanan." We think the *Press* is unnecessarily alarmed. Its statement includes, of course, the campaign of 1884, when the Republican candidate for President traveled over the country with the postmaster at the capital of his State as his political body servant; when the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn abandoned his office to take the stump in several States and foretell "ruin" in case Mr. Cleveland should be elected; when the Director of the Mint in Philadelphia went to Maine and made partisan speeches in which he charged honorable men who differed from him in politics with having been "bought with British gold;" when the Commissioner of Pensions left Washington for weeks to manage a doubtful State. Things may be bad under Mr. Cleveland this year, but we really think the *Press* need not apprehend anything worse than happened under the last Republican President four years ago.—*From the New York Evening Post.*

How The Toilers Feel.

THEY ARE UTTERLY OPPOSED TO HARRISON AND MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The *Labor Signal* of Saturday says: "The nomination of Mr. Harrison was a genuine surprise to the organized workingmen of this state, because their attitude toward that gentlemen is well understood, and it does not seem possible that a convention of sane men would invite confidence with a large number of votes in extremely doubtful state by naming a candidate so objectionable: Mr. Harrison's candidacy for the Senate two years ago aroused opposition among the labor organizations. It was expressed in scores of resolutions adopted by assemblies and unions. This paper opposed Mr. Harrison's election to the senate for reasons that would prevent it from supporting him now. His public record in our judgement, has not been such as to commend him to the favorable consideration of the people this paper represents. We did all in our power to warn the republicans in time. That they did not think advise from such a quarter worth heeding cuts no figure now, but hundreds of letters from representative workmen in this and other states indorsing the *Signal's* position and breathing intense enmity to Mr. Harrison are convincing proofs that our position is correct, at least from the labor standpoint. Organized labor will decide the presidential contest this year, and it is almost solidly arrayed against General Harrison. In our judgement the defeat of Mr. Harrison is a foregone conclusion, even if Governor Porter should lend himself to the commonly talked scheme of running for governor in order to help the Chicago nominee through in Indiana. A second source of weakness to the Chicago ticket is Levi P. Morton, the Wall street banker. It looks as if Senator Ingall's advice to the Kansas delegation had been carried out to the letter. It is a principle as strong as written law with Knights of labor not to aid in the elevation of a national banker to any office. The organization is opposed to the national banking system, and recognizes in it the mainspring of all monopoly. For a great political party to go into wall street—over which the curses of the farming and producing classes of the nation hover like an angry cloud—to select a candidate for its national ticket, is another thing that astonishes the average working man and causes him to wonder whether the monopolistic interests of the country have not foreseen the inevitable conflict and concluded to force the issue without giving labor further opportunity to organize and inform itself.

Fostering Special Interests.

From the New York Times.

Until this time the Republican party has promised to reduce and adjust the tariff to the needs of the government, correcting inequalities, removing abuses and excesses and preventing a mischievous surplus of revenue, only keeping in view incidental protection to established industries where it is needed. Its promises have held many to its support. But now it abandons this ground to its opponents and for the first time in its history makes the fostering of special interests at the expense of all others and the squandering of the surplus in extravagant expenditures the corner-stone of its platform. No plea of fidelity to party, however honorable its past record or however great its achievements in other days, can justify any man who abhors this doctrine and believes that its application would do infinite harm to the industries and the people of the country in supporting a political organization that avows it and declares its purpose to carry it into effect.

Confessed His Ignorance.

In July, 1882, when the bill to reduce the internal revenues was before the United States senate, Benjamin Harrison delivered a speech in which he admitted that he could not discuss the tariff intelligently and advocated the retention of the internal taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco for an indefinite period. Now he is nominated for president on a platform which makes a prohibitory tariff and abolition of the internal taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco the principal issues. Senator Harrison said, on the occasion referred to:

"Now, into the tariff discussion I shall not enter, for two reasons. *I do not know enough about its details to discuss it profitably*, and it is not proposed by anybody, I think seriously that we shall now go generally into tariff revision. I come, then, to say that in supporting this measure from our finance committee we are reducing our internal revenue taxes to these three articles (whisky, beer and tobacco), which by common consent should remain *at least until the indefinite future* upon our list of products upon which excise taxes are to be levied."

Since he has been nominated on a prohibitory tariff, free-whisky and tobacco platform, the ex-senator has no doubt become enlightened in respect to the details of the tariff question and has also come to the conclusion that the repeal of the whiskey and tobacco taxes ought not to be postponed to the "indefinite future." But what a statesman this is to be presented as a candidate for president!—*Patriot.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Send for book giving statements of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute *necessities* of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna. —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. —"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. —"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Indiana and New.

From the Chicago News, Ind.

Colonel John C. New has gone to New York. He does this regularly once in every four years. Yes; as soon as the Republicans nominate Presidential candidate Colonel New whews off to New York. Why!

Because Indiana is a doubted State.

A doubtful State is a State that invites bids. The more bids and the higher bids, why, the merrier the situation and the more doubtful the State.

There is little doubt that for a number of years Indiana has been (in a sense) a doubtful State; that it is naturally and per se Democratic, but that once every four years it comes out of the brush and stalks around among civilization, wearing upon its neck the delectable legend, "For Rent."

Colonel New knows all about Indianna. Once every four years he embarks in the renting business. Sometimes he is successful and at other times he is not.

When he fails it is because some other fellow has put in a higher bid.

Protection is a great thing. It comes high, but when it comes to luxuries some people are willing to pay any price. Now, so far as protection in theory or in practice is concerned, Indiana knows little and cares less. The only manufactory she has is a cob-pipe mill near Terre Haute.

Therefore she is prepared to receive and to weigh with judicial fairness any proposition touching the temporary disposal of her electoral vote. It is seldom that one meets with a community so determined in the proposition not to allow prejudice to interfere with substantial business interests.

Recovering Twenty Millions From the Ocean.

RAISING AN OLD WRECK.

For over half a century speculators have been looking on a certain spot on the ocean, half a mile off the point of Cape Henelopen, and within sight of the favorite summer resort on the New Jersey coast called Cape May. There according to well authenticated record, lies many fathoms deep the wreck of an English sloop of war, the Break, which went down in a squall on May 25, 1798, and in which is supposed to be a treasure in gold, silver, jewels and doubloons, aggregatit between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000. Two attempts have been made to discover, the treasure but both have been unsuccessful. One attempt was made in 1798, by the English frigate Assistance, but owing the depth of the water and want of necessary means she had to abandon the work. The second attempt was made two years ago. The smallness of the vessel employed for the work and a considerable doubt as to the location of the wreck caused this attempt to fail also.

Again, the craze for securing the treasure has seized speculators, and there is every reason to expect that the attempt this time will be attended by success. The Submarine Mineral Co of Philadelphia has been quietly but dilligently at work, and according to the evidence of the expert divers, the exact location of the wreck has been fixed. This discovery has caused a syndicate to be formed, which has made a contract with the United States government wherein it is agreed that the explorers shall pay 10 per cent salvage to the United States Treasury, and the balance of the treasure shall become the property of the syndicate. Armed with this contract, the syndicate has fitted out the expedition, which will commence operations in about three weeks. Messrs, Dobbins Bros. of New York have loaned their steamer City of Long Branch, for a per centage and she is now at Camden, being fitted up with all modern appliances for raising heavy objects from a great depth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Robert McGuire late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to

ROBERT B. MCGUIRE, Executor, 30 West Market st., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

June29 6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Allen Mdon late of Beaver township deceased.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

ELIZABETH MANN, } Executors.
JACOB BAKER. }
Mountain Grove P. O., Lux. Co., Pa.

Littles atty. July 6

White's Business College, ERIE, Pa., or College of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for circulars. The best and cheapest schools in America. Actual business interchange. Scholarships good in either College. Mention this paper. CLARK & FRANKLIN, Proprietors.

July 6 4-ct.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fier Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Catawissa township Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All of those two certain messages and tracts of land situate in the township of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. The first tract bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line of lands of George Zarr deceased, and running from thence by lands now of William Berninger, south ten and a quarter degrees, west ten perches to the north end of the county bridge over Catawissa creek, thence through the centre of said bridge south thirty-eight degrees east fifteen perches to the intersection of a public road leading to Ashland, thence by said road south eight and a quarter degrees west nine and two tenths perches to a point in the centre of said road, in line of land of Mrs Burger, thence by said line south eighty-one and a half degrees west twenty-three and a half perches to a post originally a spruce tree, thence by land of Jonathan Fortner north fifty-eight and a half degrees west sixty-four perches to originally a maple on the south side of Catawissa creek, thence south eighty-two and a half degrees, east, crossing said Catawissa creek and running by a public road leading down Catawissa creek to the town of Catawissa, forty-four perches to a point in said public road, thence by land of William Long and land belonging to the estate of George Zarr, deceased, north seventy-four and a half degrees east thirty-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing nine acres and thirty-eight perches (be the same more or less) on which are erected a

Fire-proof Paper Mill, Four Double Dwelling Houses, Two Single Dwelling Houses, an Office, a Blacksmith shop, Machine shop, Barn, Wagon shed, Strawshed,

and all necessary outbuildings.

The second lot or parcel of land bounded an described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a po in line of lands of Jonathan Fortner, a corner of lot of ground belonging to Mrs. Burger and running from thence by the same north eighty-three and a half degrees east seven and a half perches, thence by the same north seventy-two and a half degrees east nineteen and a half perches to the south part of a gate, thence by land of Mathias Gingles south fifteen and a quarter degrees west nineteen and a half perches to a chestnut tree, thence by the same south twenty-five degrees west eight perches to a post, thence by the same south nineteen degrees west six and sixtenths perches to a post, thence by the same south forty-three degrees west nine and a half perches to a corner of a lot on tract of ground known as the Foundry lot, now owned by Samuel J. Frederick, thence by said lot north forty-one degrees west nineteen perches to a post in line of land of Jonathan Fortner thence by said line north five and a half degrees, east thirty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirteen perches, be the same more or less, on which is found and constructed a dam or basin for the purpose or getting fresh or clear water for the aforesaid paper mill. There will also be sold a lot of old iron, old castings, old machinery found on the premises about said paper mill.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of the Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. McCready Bros. and to be sold as the property of McCready Bros.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

R. R. Little, Atty.
June 22.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Samuel A. Worman dec'd on the premises in Espy, Pa., on the 28th day of July A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following pieces of land: viz.

Tract No. 1. All that certain piece of land situate in the village of Espy, county of Columbia bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south of the public road leading from Espy to Lightstreet, at corner of land now owned by T. W. Hartman, formerly Hannah Worman, thence along as me public road south 28 5-8 degrees east to an alley, thence along said alley westwardly 57¾ feet more or less to corner of land of Mrs. Mary Snyder, thence along the same north 85½ degrees west 50¾ feet to corner of land of T. W. Hartman aforesaid, thence along same north 6¾, east 50¾ feet more or less to a corner at the public road aforesaid the place aforesaid, the place of beginning containing 7 acres and 158 perches of land.

Tract No. 2. At the same time and place all that undivided one-half part of a tract of land situate in Main township, Columbia county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows viz. Beginning at a Hemlock tree on the south bank of the Susquenanna river and bounded by lands of John Shuman, Isaiah John, Amos Diemer, lands late of Daniel Snyder. and the Susquehanna river, containing 62 acres and 129 perches.

Tract No. 3. All that certain lot of land situate in Espy, said county, bounded on the north by Third street on the east by lands of R. J. Williams and T. B. Miller, on the south by an alley and on the west by land of J. Musselman, being 173¼ feet in depth by 82½ feet front.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

MARTHA M. WORMAN, Administratrix.

July 6 4t

STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1888.

RICHARD STILES, COLLECTOR. DR.

To balance due on duplicate of '86.		$837 13
To amt. of duplicate of 1887		7483 72
		$8870 85.
CR.		
By exonerations allowed on duplicate of 1886	$ 49 12	
By cash paid Treas. bal duplicate of 1886	838 01	
By cash paid Treas. on duplicate of 1887 $4711.77 less discounts and commission	4381 95	
By cash paid Treas. on duplicate of 1887 $1028.06, less commission	974 66	
By cash pd Treas. on dup. of 1887	776 00	
" " " "	200 00	
By 5 per cent discount allowed taxpayers on $4711.77	235 59	
By 2 per cent commission on $4711 77	94 23	
By 5 per cent commission on $1028 06	51 40	
Balance due district	767 89	
		$8870 85.

WM. KRAMER, TREASURER.

DR.		
To amt. recd. from Stephen Knorr former Treasurer	$ 465 32	
To amt recd from County Treasurer, tax on unseated lands	44 06	
To amt. State appropriation	954 08	
To amt. recd. from Richard Stiles collector on duplicate of 1886	838 01	
To amt. recd. from Richard Stiles collector on duplicate of 1887	6334 61	
		$8616 08.
CR.		
By amt paid for printing	59 10	
" " " " water	24 00	
" " " auditors	3 00	
" " " teachers	4783 78	
" " " janitors	438 00	
" " " " music charts	41 45	
" " " coal	902 00	
" " " insurance	105 00	
" " " repairs	707 02	
" " " c'ning buildings	55 45	
" " " atty. fees	200 00	
" " " sec. salary 5% mo	57 99	
" " " bonds and int	1014 87	
" " " sundries	109 44	
By Treas. Com. on $7909.38	158 06	
	$8061 34	
Balance in Treasurer's hands	554 74	
	$8616 08	

We the undersigned Auditors of the Bloom district met June 7, audited the above accounts of Bloom school district and find them correct

WM. R. RINKER,
JOS. GARRISON,
F. D. DENTLER.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO. 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. June 15-f-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph A. Hess, late of Centre township deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on July 20, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

June 15 '88.

CHURCH LETTING.

Sealed proposals for all materials, and for the erection of a stone church, will be received by the undersigned committee at the office of J. L. Moyer, Sec'y Bloomsburg, Pa., up to Saturday, July 7th, at 12 m. Plans and specifications can be seen at the house of D. J. Waller, or at the office of C. W. Miller in said town. Bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars must accompany each bid. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. W. MILLER,
J. L. MOYER,
L. E. WALLER,
Building Com. Pres. Ch.

June 29

Dr. B. Clark

CAN BE CONSULTED AT

BLOOMSBURG, PA., EXCHANGE HOTEL. Saturday and Monday, June 16 and 18
Saturday and Monday, June 23 and 25,
Saturday, June 30,
Saturday and Monday, July 7 and 9.

DANVILLE, CITY HOTEL.

June 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Also on July 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

Byron Clark A.M. M.D.

SPECIALIST

IN THE

Treatment of Chronic Diseases!

And a physician whose experience is strictly unlimited by a practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none.

PRACTICE.

DR. CLARK confines his practice to CHRONIC DISEASES exclusively, and will treat only such cases as are susceptible of a CERTAIN and POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS as the basis for SPECIFIC TREATMENT.

SERIOUS CASES.

In cases seriously complicated or of uncertain diagnosis, PATIENTS have the advantage of DR. CLARK'S CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL Examinations, which are most complete. CHRONIC INVALIDS should not fail to consult DR. CLARK, as he makes all examinations without questioning PATIENTS or allowing them to make any statement concerning their diseases or its symptoms. If their diseases are not sufficiently developed to make a positive and certain diagnosis in this manner DR. CLARK will not treat the case.

DR. CLARK'S METHODS for the CLINICAL EXAMINATION of PATIENTS constitute a real advance in practical medicine, and

FROM A PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL STANDPOINT

Dr. Clark believes that every fully developed disease has its own definite diagnostic symptoms by which it is known.

PATIENTS.

PATIENTS know how they feel, but the Physician, after examining his case, should not only know the patient's feelings and symptoms, but should know why they exist.

DR. CLARK'S CLAIMS.

DR. CLARK'S claims to the patronage of the afflicted public consist in his belief that every fully developed constitutional disease presents its own specific diagnostic or characteristic symptoms, which if thoroughly understood by the examining physician, can be accurately pointed out and described to the entire satisfaction of every patient.

Hence Dr. Clark makes his examinations without questioning patients, or allowing them to make any statement concerning their disease or its symptoms.

POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS.

If such examination and description is not in strict accordance with the disease and its symptoms, as patients know them to exist, all such patients are advised to go elsewhere for treatment, as by this standard only will Dr. Clark examine and treat diseases.

THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE.

This method of examination prevents the Doctor's judgment from being in any way biased by what the patient may say; and the Doctor's treatment of the case is based upon his own knowledge of the disease, derived from a thorough examination of the patient's condition, and not from anything the patient may say

AN EXAMINATION.

An examination from Dr. Clark, or an interview, will convince the incredulous or satisfy any one of his professional ability derived from a large experience. In this way patients receive satisfaction before incurring expense for medical treatmen.

DR. CLARK'S VISITS ARE MADE

1st—To meet the chronic invalids who cannot leave their families to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 2nd—To me

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	SOUTH. Arrive. A.M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	1 55	700		440
Main Street	1 44	7 53	8 49	432
Irondale	1 41	7 50	9 00	4 46
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet	1 28	7 38	9 22	6 58
Orangeville	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 25
Tubbs	12 50	7 06	10 05	7 27
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 33
Benton	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:22 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
6.56 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at private sale
Between this date and
AUGUST 1st, 1888.
a valuable farm, situate in Hemlock township containing

114 ACRES,

about 90 acres of which is clear and in excellent condition, the balance is woodland.
There is on the premises a large

DWELLING HOUSE

nearly new, containing 10 rooms. The house is furnished on the inside with chestnut lumber. The cellar is one of the best, well made and cemented. The barn is fifty feet long and 30 feet wide, with a new shed attached, twenty-eight by forty feet.
An excellent well of water not more than ten feet from the house.
Choice fruit of all kinds on the premises.
A rare bargain for some one.
CHRISTOPHER KUSTER,
May 18 2m. Buck Horn, Pa.

SALES.

JUNE 28-29.—Chas. C. Evans assignee of D. F. Seybert will expose at public sale at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the homestead of said D. T. Seybert in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., a lot of personal property. Horses, cows, wagons, lumber and rye and wheat in the ground. Also, on June 29 at 10 a. m. at Beach Haven station, a lot of lumber and timber.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR RENT.—Four desirable dwelling houses on First street near Market. All modern improvements. Apply to Z. S. Robbins.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

JULY 28. The administratrix of Samuel A. Worman deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Espy at 10 a. m.

AUGUST 2. The executors of John Fester deceased and John Kelchner deceased, and others will sell valuable timber land in Briarcreek and Fishingcreek township at 10 a. m.

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

To The Public.

We are manufacturing and have in bond a pure article of Rye Whiskey one year old. We use nothing but clean rye and double on a copper linen, and it is as pure as the rye that grows in the field, and if any person will find any drugs or adulterations in it as it leaves our distillery or salesroom, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars. ROBT MCHENRY & Co.
Benton, June 1888, 6w.

Personal.

Mrs. N. U. Funk and son are visiting relatives in Towanda.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ringler of Philadelphia have been visiting relatives here.

Miss Jeannette Fenstermaker of Berwick, visited friends here last week.

Mr. Diemer Bidleman, of Oil City, Pa., has been visiting relatives here.

Miss Laura Rishel is visiting friends near Wilkesbarre.

Mr. Chas Cole, of Allentown, has been visiting at C. W. Brown's.

Miss Ella Skidmore, of Brooklyn is the guest of Miss Mildred Knorr.

Miss Lombard, of Selinsgrove, visited Miss Edith Ent during the past week.

R. F. Welliver, of Savannah, Georgia, is visiting relatives at Jerseytown.

Mr. and Mrs Geo. W. Smith and daughter of Laceyville, Wyoming county, visited friends here recently.

Miss Cora Taylor, of Hazleton, was the guest of Miss Madge Campbell during the past week.

Mr. Enos Jacoby and wife and J. W. Mears and wife went to Gettysburg on Monday to tent out during the week.

Isaiah Rupert, telegraph operator, at Wapwallopen on the N. & W. B. road, spent Sunday in town.

J. W. Perry, the genial proprietor of the Elk Run House, Sugarloaf township, was in town last Friday.

Mr. C. E. Reice spent Sunday at his wife's parents across the Allegheny Mountains.

Mrs. VanBuskirk of Williamsport, visited her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Leader this week.

The fire-cracker ordinance was a dead letter on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Trunks and valises, a fine assortment at Dentler's.

The town council will sit as a board of appeals on the 12th inst.

The new barn at the jail is nearly completed.

Rev. H. G. Rice of Iowa will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next.

W. P. Conner has purchased the Kleim grocery on East street.

The excursion on the B. & S. to the end of the track at Central was well patronized on the 4th.

F. D. Dentler Frank Wilson and C. P. Elwell are among those who spent the 4th at Gettysburg.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

The Oil City "Blizzard" is of the opinion that the woman in McKean county who has ten living husbands, should organize a nine and challenge some Chicago woman to a game of base ball.

F. D. Dentler's spring stock of boots and shoes just coming in. Call and see them.

The Milton *Economist* made its appearance in a new dress last week. The project of consolidating that paper with the Milton *Argus* has been abandoned.

A communication from Orangeville is not published because no name accompanies it. On receipt of the names of the committee on resolutions for publication we will insert.

Sufferers from chills and fever, who have used quinine as a remedy, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure. This preparation, if taken according to directions, is warranted a sure cure. Residents in malarial districts should not be without it.

Wilson Kline and Clark Bellis had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Smith on Tuesday, charged with robbing the Cambra post office. They were arrested by Marshal Barring. In default of $2000 bail both were committed to the county jail to await trial.

Mrs. Evan E. Bittenbender of Grand Rapids Mich., will soon visit friends in Columbia county. She is now in Williamsport, with her sister Mrs. Rev. E. Edwards. It is now twenty years since she went to Michigan. She will doubtless see many changes in this section.

The lunch room recently opened by the W. C. T. U., is proving a decided success. The ladies certainly deserve a great deal of credit for their perseverence. Their shelves are also being rapidly filled with good substantial reading matter, and a long felt want in the way of a public library is supplied.

The engineers of the W. & W. R'y are now engaged surveying a line from Fishingcreek along the base of the North mountain to determine the fessibility of a route in this direction as far as the mouth of Harvey's creek at West Nanticoke.—*Millville Tablet.*

The commissioners have cut the price of boarding prisoners at the jail down to twenty-five cents a day. It has been thirty-seven cents for some time past. The sheriff wishes to give notice to all those who contemplate a stay under his roof, that the food furnished will be only such as can be provided for the price allowed.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 3, 1888.

Miss Allena Bassett, Mrs. Nora Brochye, Miss Annie Maust, Mr. M. Newman, Mr. Joseph Remly, Mrs. Harry Wilson.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The next eclipse of the moon will occur on the night of July 22nd, and will be more interesting than the one on January 28th last. The diameter of the earth's shadow will be much larger than the last time in proportion to the diameter of the moon, darkening its surface more totally. It will take place at midnight when the moon will be higher in the heavens, and will be visible in this section.

Dr. Theel, the great specialist, for nervous debility, blood poisons, kidney and special diseases, has yet to find an equal in curing such diseases. He has complete mastery of the allopathic, homoeopathic and electric systems of medicines which gives him the knowledge and ability to cure diseases pronounced incurable by leading physicians. If suffering we would advise you to consult him personally or by letter, at 538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For some time past the residents of Buck Horn and vicinity have been annoyed by chicken thieves, but no one was able to get any clue to the guilty parties. Three weeks ago last Monday night Charles Shaffer, who lives on John Appleman's farm, learned that a raid was to be made on his chicken coop that night, and so he was on the lookout. Towards midnight George Fulmer was seen by Charles Shaffer and Geo. Wilson to enter the coop and take three chickens. Fulmer was arrested the next morning, and after a hearing before J. M. Clark Esq., he was bound over to appear at next court.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church held Tuesday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, on behalf of the congregation, hereby tender our sincere thanks to all those who so kindly assisted at the recent concert for the benefit of the church; and especially to the Misses Smiths of New York, and to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg who are not members of this parish, and we desire also to gratefully recognize the services of the amateur company whose carefully prepared drama added so much to the evenings entertainment.

Until the blood is cleansed of impurities, it is useless to attempt the cure of any disease. Rheumatism, which is traceable to an acid in the blood, has been cured, in numerous cases, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, external treatment being of no avail.

Don't buy your boots and shoes without seeing F. D. Dentler's immense stock.

A LIE NAILED.

As long ago as January 1887 it was said that William Krickbaum had started a report to the effect that Geo. E. Elwell had asked the Governor for the appointment as successor to Judge Elwell as President Judge, and that upon this condition the latter would resign. He repeated the same story a few months ago in his paper, and again in the issue of two weeks ago. We have hitherto paid no attention to it, looking upon it merely as a lie that harmed no one. Any one who seeks the Governor's appointment to any office must ask the Governor for the appointment, and there would be nothing wrong in such action. But the story is manufactured out of the whole cloth as a means of injuring Judge Elwell by the insinuation that he was willing to buy a position for his son, through a bargain with the Governor that he would resign, and as a means of injuring Geo. E. Elwell by showing that he sought a position that the Governor refused to appoint him to.

We denounce the allegation as a malicious lie, manufactured and concocted in the brain of a man who hesitates at nothing to injure those whom he cannot control. There is not the slightest foundation in fact for the story, as no such arrangement was ever contemplated, suggested or thought of by anybody. Krickbaum says a "gentleman informed him." We challenge him to name the "gentleman" and we challenge the "gentleman" to produce his proofs. If neither of these things be done, Krickbaum must stand as the father of the falsehood.

To our own denial we append the following correspondence, which explains itself:

Bloomsburg, Pa., June 22, 1888.

HON. ROBT. E. PATTISON,

DEAR SIR.—For the second time a story has appeared in the public prints of this county to the effect that while you were yet in the Governor's chair I applied to you either in person or by letter or otherwise, and suggested that my father, Judge Elwell, would resign as President Judge, of this district, if you would agree to appoint me as his successor. The first time I paid no attention to it, but as it is now being used in a manner intended to reflect upon my father and maliciously to injure me, I propose to brand the falsehood here and now. Will you do me the favor to state whether my father's resignation or my appointment as his successor, was ever mentioned to you by me, or by anybody else representing either Judge Elwell or myself. By so doing you will great oblige

Yours very truly
GEO. E. ELWELL

Philadelphia, June 26, 1888.

GEO. E. ELWELL, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR:—I do not recall that Judge Elwell's resignation or any appointment as his successor was ever mentioned to me while Governor. I am sure I never had the question under consideration. I cannot find any correspondence that in any way refers to such a suggestion. With kind regards I remain

Yours truly,
ROB'T. E. PATTISON.

A Floutishing Order.

The Reading *Times* speaks thus of the P. O. S. of A.:

The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America is one of the most flourishing of the many secret societies of the country, and is rapidly spreading in the different States. Though only organized within the past fifteen years the total membership is reported to be upwards of 40,000. According to the statistics presented at the National Conclave there are 340 Camps in Pennsylvania, with a membership of over 15,000. While one of the principles of the Order may be objectionable to foreign-born citizens, inasmuch as it excludes them from membership, yet the sons of foreigners are eligible as members, and many of them in fact, help to swell the ranks of the Sons of America. One of the most praiseworthy features of the Order is the ample and liberal provision that is made for cases of distress, sickness and death among the members. The adoption of an amendment to the constitution by which the life insurance project is extended so as to permit of an insurance in any sum from $500 to $3,000 is a commendable step in enlarging the beneficent scope of this popular Lodge. Aside from such utilitarian considerations, however, the idea or principle of fellowship that can so heartily enlist the sympathies and sentiments of so many of the young men of the country is worthy of encouragement and emulation.

Dilley Returns.

Benj. Dilley, formerly editor of the Kingston *Times*, who so mysteriously disappeared some months ago—afterwards turning up in Colorado—has recently been home on a visit. The Kingston *Times*, gives the following account of the wanderings and eccentricities of Mr. Dilley: "Late Tuesday night Mr. Dilley dropped in upon his family in Kingston, almost without giving notice of his intended coming. And the more strange it seems that he returned immediately. Mr. Dilley corroborated in every particular the facts as written to his wife when he first awakened to his senses about the first of April. He remembers nothing for perhaps a month before leaving home. The business transacted in starting the Plymouth paper is completely blank to him, and of the frequent trips he made in connection with the new business he knows nothing. He was dumbfounded when told that he rented an office in Plymouth and actually did business there for a week or two. Persons with whom he became acquainted a short time before leaving home, he now knows nothing, and as their names are mentioned to him they appear to be entirely strange. Mr. Dilley as is known, is employed upon a weekly paper near Butte City, Montana. The proprietor has just decided to begin the publicaton of a daily newspaper, and it was to take advantage of the time intervening before the extra work came on, that he decided so quickly to come home to see his family. He returned to his Western location to-day. The unnatural condition of Mr. Dilley's mind is yet evident to those who were well acquainted with him. These spells of utter unconsciousness of past events come over him now occasionally, and just before returning home his mind suddenly was clothed in oblivion to his former surroundings. During this time none of the family heard a word from him, and they were apprehensive of some further difficulty. During these spells the affairs of the present seem to map themselves out clearly before him, but as soon as they are performed all remembrance vanishes from his mind."

An Editor's Friend.

The person who furnishes items for a newspaper is always a valuable friend to the editor. Many persons hesitate about sending personal notes to a newspaper regarding the movement of friends, lest the newspaper man should think them too anxious to see their names in print. He will think nothing of the kind, but on the contrary he is glad to get such notes. Many seeming unimportant items when printed are news to a large number of our readers.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

More of Huber's Villany.

A dispatch from Sunbury says that George Welker, a prisoner in the Northumberland county jail, tells a very interesting story in connection with the theft of the package of money from the Adams Express company by Huber, its Sunbury agent. Welker comes from one of the best families in that neighborhood, and is serving a sentence for an alleged attempted assault on Huber's youngest daughter. He says that about the time the money was stolen he was standing in front of the express office, heard a sound as though some one was opening a safe, and on turning round saw Huber with a package in his hand.

Huber, according to Welker's story, thought the latter suspected him, and never spoke to him again. Soon afterward Welker was arrested, after having been on a spree, charged by Huber with assaulting his daughter. Welker denies that he even intended any harm, and says he did not touch the girl. He also says that Huber attempted to have his sentence increased from two to five years so as to get rid of a man who might be a troublesome witness against him. Welker wrote to the President of the express company in January last, told him what he had seen, and Huber's arrest and the recovery of most of the stolen money was the result.

Selling a Bad Husband.

A WOMAN GIVES UP HER HUSBAND TO A RIVAL FOR $200.

Mrs. Emma Mumford, at the Armory Police Court yesterday, sold her husband, William, for $200, $50 of which was paid in cash and the other $150 promised in monthly payments of $50 each. William is not a bad looking fellow. He is tall, well-built, has a mustache and side-whiskers, dresses well, and with his gold eyeglasses a stylish appearance. Altogether it would seem that William was quite cheap at the price, but he has his failings, and it was these that led his wife to let him go as cheaply as she did.

Mr and Mrs. Mumford lived in Montreal, Canada. He was a bookkeeper in a large house and earned sufficient money to support his wife comfortably, but he wouldn't do it; he preferred to spend his earnings on fine clothes and let her win the bread for the house. Then he became fascinated with the charms of Clara Brown. Miss Brown is fair, fat and forty, and suffers by contrast with Mrs. Mumford, who is a pretty little black-eyed woman, with a sweet smile and vivacious manner. However, Miss Brown reciprocated Mumford's admiration and he accepted her proposition to run away to Chicago. They got here a little over a week ago, and were followed by Mrs. Mumford, who arrived here last Friday. A warrant charging the pair with criminal intimacy was sworn out and served by an officer, who brought the couple before Justice R. H. White.

They were badly frightened as they stood waiting for the case to be called. Mumford sent word to his wife that he wanted to speak to her. Mrs. Mumford walked over to where her husband stood beside the woman for whom he had forsaken her. Mumford begged her not to prosecute, but she was firm. He leaned over as though to whisper in her ear and his arm stole towards her waist. She jumped back and shook him off. "Emma," he said, "don't prosecute me and I'll go back and behave myself."

"Oh, no you won't. I am not going to pay your way back to Montreal and then have to support you."

"But you wouldn't send your own husband to the penitentiary?"

"Wouldn't I? You wait and see."

Then Mrs. Mumford thought a moment. "I'll tell you what I'll do, Mam," she said turning to Miss Brown. "I have scarcely a dollar in the world. If you will give me $200, enough to start in a small business in Montreal, you can have him and I won't stand in your way."

Miss Brown pleaded that she didn't have the $200, but was told that she had better raise it before the case was called. This roused her to action and she left the station. Half an hour later she returned with a despairing look on her face. "I could only raise $50," she said, but I will get the rest if you will give me time."

The wife saw that this was the best she could do and took the money. She then made Miss Brown sit down and write out three notes for $50 each payable in 30, 60 and 90 days. These she put in her pocket, and fifteen minutes later the case was dismissed for want of prosecution.—*Chicago Times.*

Wilkesbarre & Western R. R.

For some time past there has been much talk concerning the location of the W. & W. R. R. At one time it was thought that the junction would be at Shickshinny and this idea was supported by the fact that work was done by way of grading to the amount of some $6,000. The route was not satisfactory to the engineer who succeeded Mr. Moorhead, neither was it to the company whom he represents, for the reason that the grade was not praticable and the connection with other lines of railroad was too limited. The same objection applied to the Hunlock's Creek route and the engineer has been earnestly viewing other parts of the country in hope of securing a route that was feasible and that would intersect with other lines of road and if possible tap the Wyoming Valley coal fields, as this line of road will be the shortest line from New York to the far West, passing through the Wyoming valley and winding its way due West through a rich agricultural country to the bituminous coal fields of the West, shortening the line of shipment some 75 or 80 miles from New York to the West.

The investigation made last week by the chief engineer of the route, starting at Nanticoke, thence up Harvey's Creek to Pike's Creek, up Pike's Creek to Berrug's, thence west by way of McKendree's, Pleasant Hill, South Pond to head of Green Swamp Run, thence by way of banks of Huntington Creek, or by way of Crockett's and Wilkinson Hollow to Huntington creek, thence up Marshall's Hollow by way of Cambra to Raven Creek and so through by Fishingcreek to Millville or else down Huntington creek by the way of Jonestown to intersect at Millville, is found to be the most feasible route of all, in fact it is found to contain all the features asked for both in the directness of line, ease of grade (the grade not exceeding one per cent) and the advantage of intersecting outlet, passing within a few rods of five beautiful lakes, within twenty miles of Wilkesbarre, tapping millions of acres of timber lands along the Allegheny range of mountains, passing nearly the whole distance through the heart of a fertile agricultural country that much needs the advantages of a railroad, and opening up a direct line of shipment from East to West and from West to East, are the basis of financial calculation and confidential hope.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

Men's fine shoes in kangaroo or calf hand or machine sewed at Dentler's.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.

The new school board had their first meeting June 8th for organization. O. T. Wilson was elected President and Wm. Chrisman secretary. The salary of the secretary was fixed at $125 for all services. The commission of Treasurer was fixed at 2 per cent. upon all money paid out. Isaiah Hagenbuch was elected Treasurer, bond fixed at $15,000.

Upon motion the President appointed three members of the board upon each of the following committees: Supplies, Wm. Chrisman, Isaiah Hagenbuch, Wm. Kramer; Text book and course of study, J. C. Brown, Wm. Kramer, Wm. Chrisman; Grievances, O. T. Wilson, J. R. Townsend, Isaiah Hagenbuch. Upon motion June 29th was fixed as the day for election of teachers. On motion the regular place of meeting and business was fixed at the law office of Wm. Chrisman, in Moyer's building.

Bloomsburg June 29, 1888.

Meeting called to order as per adjournment. All members present. Bond of Treasurer read, approved and filed. On motion orders directed to be drawn for the following bills:

Wm. Krickbaum for publishing annual statement, $6.25.

Mt. Pleasant school district for tuition for E. Crawford's daughter '87 and '88, $9.41.

J. J. Lawall Sec'y. from June 1st 1887 to Dec. 17th 1887, $68.40.

On motion of Wm. Chrisman bill of S. N. Walker for taking deposition in case of Hughes et al vs. Directors, amounting to $29.70 was tabled until the case was disposed of by the Supreme Court. Report of the late principal read and filed.

Upon motion the school term was fixed at eight months and begin the first Monday of September.

Mr. Wm. Kramer proposed a rate of 3½ mills for school purposes, and ½ mill for building purposes, seconded by Mr. Hagenbuch. The ayes and nays being called resulted as follows: Brown, aye; Chrisman, aye; Hagenbuch aye; Kreamer, aye; Townsend, aye; Wilson, aye; whereupon the vote was fixed as proposed.

Upon motion the sa'ary of principal of Third street school was fixed at $85 per month, and that of Fifth street at $65 per month. On motion it was resolved "That salaries for teachers remain the same as last year except the assistant to the Fifth street Principal which be fixed at $35.

Teachers were then elected as follows

THIRD STREET.

Principal J. F. Harkins. No. 1 assistant principal, H. Breece.

No. 2, Principal, Georgie Pursel. No. 2, assistant principal, Annie Fox.

No. 3, Principal, Ella Allen. No. 3, assistant principal, Ida Bernhard.

No. 4, Principal, Annie Pressler. No. 4, assistant principal, Stella Lowenberg.

FIFTH STREET.

No. 1, Principal, J. S. Kline. No. 1, assistant principal, Hattie Sloan.

No. 2, Principal, Sadie Vannatta. No. 2, assistant principal, Alice Brockway.

No. 3, Principal, Ella Sterner. No 3, assistant principal, Katie Young.

No. 4, Principal, Lou Robbins. No. 4, assistant principal, Cora Hagenbuch.

On motion the salary of janitors was fixed the same as last year, and the same janitors were re-elected. Adjourned to meet July 13th 1887 at 7:30 p. m.

WM. CHRISMAN,
Secretary.

Indian Jugglers.

THE ASTONISHING CABINET TRICK PERFORMED BY A JOSSAKEED.

From Science.

Paul Beaulieu, an Ojibway of mixed blood, present interpreter at White Earth Agency, gives his experience with a Jossakeed at Leech Lake about the year 1858. The reports of wonderful performances reached the agency, and as Beaulieu had no faith in the jugglers he offered to wager $100 against goods of equal value that the juggler could not perform satisfactorily one of the tricks of his repertoire to be selected by him (Beaulieu) in the presence of himself and a committee consisting of his friends. The wager was accepted, with the result to be described.

A medicine lodge was made. Four strong poles were planted deep in the ground, rising to an elevation of at least ten or twelve feet, one of them having the branches remaining, and rising a little beyond its fellows, this being the indication of a Jossakeed, as distinguished from a Mede lodge. The interior diameter was less than four feet. The frame which was inclined to the centre, was then filled in with intertwined twigs and covered with blankets and birch bark from the ground to the top, leaving an orifice of about a foot in diameter open for the ingress and egress of spirits and of the objects to be mentioned, but not large enough for the passage of a man's body. At one side of the bottom wrapping a flap was left for the entrance of the Jossakeed or Shaman. A committee of twelve was selected to see that no communication was possible between the Jossakeed and confederates. These twelve men were reliable people, one of them being the Episcopal clergyman of the reservation. The spectators were several hundred in number, but stood off, not being allowed to approach.

The Jossakeed then removed his clothing until nothing remained upon his person but the breech-cloth. Beaulieu then took a rope (of his own selection for the purpose) and first tied and knotted one end about the ankles; the knees were then securely tied together, next the wrists, after which the arms were passed over the knees and a billet of wood passed under the knees, thus securing and keeping the arms down motionless. The rope was then passed around the neck again and again, each time tied and knotted so as to bring the face down upon the knees. A flat river stone of black color—which was the Jossakeed manedo or amulet—was left lying upon his thighs. The Jossakeed was then carried to the lodge, placed inside upon a mat on the ground and the flap covering restored so as to completely hide him from view.

Immediately loud, thumping noises were heard and the framework began to sway from side to side with great violence, whereupon the clergyman remarked that this was the work of the evil one, and it was no place for him, so he left and did not see the end. After a few minutes of violent movements and swaying of the lodge, accompanied by loud inarticulate noises, the motion gradually ceased, when the voice of the juggler was heard telling Beaulieu to go to the house of a friend near by and get the rope. Now Beaulieu, suspecting some joke was to be played upon him directed the committee to be very careful not to permit any one to approach while he went for the rope, which he found at the place indicated, still tied exactly as he had placed it about the neck and extremeties of the Jossakeed. He immediately returned, laid it down before the spectators and requested of the Jossakeed to be allowed to look at him, which was granted, but with the understanding that Beaulieu was not to touch him.

When the covering was pulled aside the Jossakeed sat within the lodge, contentedly smoking his pipe, with no other object in sight than the black stone or manedo. Beaulieu paid his wager of $100.

Tennis shoes and base ball shoes at Dentlers.

The Reserve Reunion.

The first day of the Pennsylvania Reserve picnic, June 26 and 27 at Oak Grove, Bloomsburg, Pa., did not bring out a very large attendance, but the second day brought a good turnout of Reserves, and other old soldiers as well as citizens. All appeared to enjoy themselves and the bean soup and coffee under the good management of Comrade Fornwald was praised on all sides.

There was no set program of speech making or brass band music, but everything went pleasantly and smoothly in greetings and companionship of those who are so closely bound in the comradeship of the past.

However, Rev. Wm. Keith of Shickshinny, a comrade of the 7th Md. Vol. being present was invited by the President to give a talk in the pavillion. And a stirring talk it was too. The right of a soldier to a pension and the great value of his services to the country were eloquently portrayed. It is impossible to do justice to the speaker by any attempt at a synopsis. It is enough to say that frequent outbursts of applause and the interest of those who didn't care to hear speeches fully show the power of the earnest and thoroughly patriotic gentleman.

The business meeting of the Association was called to order at 2 P. M., on Wednesday and in the absence of Dr. M. B. Hughes, Pres. and G. L. Baldwin, Sec'y. who had been called home, the meeting organized by the selection of J. Boyd Robison as Pres. pro. tem. and B. F. Sharpless as Sec. pro. tem.

The association passed a resolution that when this meeting adjourns it be to meet at Bloomsburg on next Grand Army Day, Sept. 6, 1888. It was further resolved that the regular meetings of the association should hereafter be at the same time and place as Grand Army day, for this section of the state.

The following officers were elected to serve until Grand Army Day 1889:

President J. Boyd Robison; Vice Presidents, Hudson Allen, A. H. Brown and Nelson Bruner; Secretary, B. F. Sharpless; Treasurer, C. S. Furman.

Letters were read from various comrades including Genl. S. W. Crawford, Gov. Beaver, Senator Quay, Gen. Sickle, N. S. Falconer, B. F. Hotnkins and others.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we recognize the fact that the Penn'a. Res. Vol. Corps. went into the service as a complete, consolidated, organization, as much so as any independent regiment or company and continued as such through its service. The fact that any regiment or portion of the Command should in the exigencies of the service be on detached duty on one time or another does not change the status; and the organization as a body is entitled to be considered in its entirety in all its operations. Therefore it is meet and proper that the memorials at Gettysburg should be a united memorial for the entire organization,—and this association endorses the action of the General Committee in its efforts to procure the erection of a memorial hall from the joint appropriations to which the several regiments would be entitled; and if further legislation is needed, requests all Pennsylvania Reserves to urge upon the several members of the legislature the justice of our claims.

The meeting was enlivened by Comrade Fornwald reading the chronicles and by excellent singing on the part of Comrades Brown, Mills, Mellen, Miller and others.

Among the Penn. Reserves present were the following:

First Reg't. Brinton J. Park; third, Daniel W. Filbert and Wm. Burbank; fifth, Wm. H. Hayman; sixth, C. S. Fornwald, Nelson Bruner, H. J. Conner, C. S. Furman, Geo. Whitesides, John Coleman, Samuel Knorr, George W. Mears, B. F. Sharpless, William Coffman, H. C. Bowman, Randolph Hayman, A. H. Brown, O. G. Mellin, S. A. Mills, Theodore Mendenhall, T. J. Barton, Jas. Bowman, F. P. Drinker, H. B. Lewis, J. W. Chamberlain and George C. Williams; seventh, Jno. Jameson, R. C. Buckalew, G. L. Baldwin, Hudson Allen, Alex Dodson and E. B. Dodson; eleventh, S. L. Potter; twelfth, W. S. Harding; artillery, Al. Herbine, Eli Sherwood and Dr. M. B. Hughes.

There were also a large number of visiting comrades representing thirty-three different regiments besides the Reserves.

The success of the Penna. Reserve Association for Central Pennsylvania is assured and no doubt a much larger attendance will greet us in September. The thanks of the veterans are extended to those liberal friends of Bloomsburg who so fully subscribed all necessary funds for the expenses.

A Curious Product of the Sea.

THE ODD LITTLE NEWSPAPER CAPT. NICHOLS PRINTS ON BOARD HIS SHIP.

Very few people have had the good fortune to cast their eyes curiously over a copy of the *Ocean Chronicle*, or ever knew that such a paper was published. It is a six page paper, 7 by 9 inches square—not very large, to be sure, but it is set in small type, and what there is in it is very much to the point, with its three little columns to the page, its laconic headlines and its page of advertisements which cost nobody anything.

The *Ocean Chronicle* is published at sea on board the ship Frank Pendleton, by Capt. E. P. Nichols, the master of the big square-rigger. This is all announced in the headline with the remark: "Terms: One Letter," and the half apologetic observation that it is "Printed for pastime ONLY and sent to friends as a letter, therefore not open to criticism." Capt. Nichols is a merry old salt who makes long deep water voyages and has stowed away in his cabin aft a case of type and a printing press. In the long hours of dull monotony he whiles away the time by "sticking" type. Like the multifold crew of the Nancy Bell, Capt. Nichols fills all the offices of a well-established newspaper and is the owner, proprietor, editor, publisher, reporter, compositor, pressman and deliverer of the *Ocean Chronicle*. It is in this unique manner that everything that happens during the voyage is faithfully chronicled, from the slightest change in the ships barometer to the important event in the life of "Dennis," the ship's pig, when the latter yielded up his life and gave editor-captain his first taste of fresh meat in two months. All this is put in type as the voyage progresses, and the last hole in the form is filled when the port of destination is sighted by the lookout. Then Capt. Nichols inks his rollers, gets out his press, folds and addresses his papers and in due time his friends can read of all that has happened to the Frank Pendleton and her jovial master since they last saw him.

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator, the favorite home remedy, is entirely vegetable, and is purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering; no injury from exposure after taking; no loss of time. It is the best preventive medicine and safe to take no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and, in any ordinary disease will effect a speedy cure.

To be Arrested.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has given orders for the arrest and reporting of all employes who become intoxicated. This excellent tendency of the times is welcome. This has already worked marvellous improvement among our railroad men, who are generally noted for their sobriety.

State College Commencement.

The exercises for the week were begun Sunday, June 24, 3 o'clock p. m. Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. B. L. Agnew D. D., of Philadelphia.

Monday, 8 o'clock p. m.' annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg.

Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m., examination of candidates for admission to college. 8 o'clock p. m., Junior Oratorical Contest. The contestants and their subjects were as follows: W. B. N. Mawk, "Is life worth living?"; J. T. L. Morris, "Breakers Ahead;" J. D. Hunter, "Our Nation's Bulwarks;" J. G. C. Roop, "The Destiny of Labor;" J. S. Weller, "Alcohol in Politics;" A. B. Patterson, "Are we a Christian Nation?"

Rev. J. T. McCrory, Samuel R. Downing and H. V. White were appointed Judges and awarded the prize to A. B. Patterson. 9:30 to 11 p. m., Reception by Washington Literary Society.

Wednesday, 9:30 o'clock a. m., artillery salute. This was a grand treat, and well worth a visit to the College. 10 o'clock a. m., annual meeting of Trustees. Eleven members were present and a large amount of business was transacted before the final adjournment. 12 o'clock m. Alumni Dinner. This dinner was served by home talent in the College Armory and was an elegant repast. Toasts were responded to by Governor Beaver, Prof. I. P. Roberts of Cornell University, Rev. McCrory and Dr. Atherton President of the college. 2 o'clock p. m., meeting of delegates and alumni to elect Trustees. Cyrus Gordon, Esq. called the meeting to order. Hon. John McDowell was chosen chairman and Samuel R. Downing and H. V. White Secretaries. Roll call by counties showed 26 delegates present. The following delegates from Penna. State Agricultural Society: John McDowell, President; D. W. Seller, Secretary; D. H. Branson, J. J. Nissley, W. F. Rutherford, D. J. Waller, Joseph Piolette, William Taylor, J. B. Doyle, H. C. Demming and J. S. Wilhelm.

Nominations: Francis Jordan, Gabriel Heister, Charles W. Roberts, James B. Doyle, H. C. Demming, John Kuhn and George Lander. Cyrus Gordon and Joel A. Herr tellers reported that the first four named had received the highest number of votes and the chair ordered their names, together with that of Frank Knoche who was the Alumni choice to be reported to the Board of Trustees for confirmation as Trustees for three years.

3 o'clock p. m. laying corner stone of Experiment Station Building. Addresses were delivered by Governor Beaver, Prof. I. P. Roberts, and Dr. H. P. Armsby, Director. 4:30 p. m. exhibition drill of State College cadets. If the boys who are undecided where to go to school next term had seen this exercise and heard the awarding of the Roberts Prizes, which aggregate $315, they would all have registered at State College at once. 8 o'clock p. m. annual address before the alumni by Prof. A. S. Bolles of Philadelphia.

Thursday, 9:30 o'clock a. m., graduation exercises of the class of '88. They consisted of music, theses, orations, essays, conferring of degrees, awarding prizes and was closed by the commencement address by Hon. William A. Wallace of Clearfield. This was a most interesting, instructive and entertaining exercise. The productions of the class showed plainly the careful and thorough training of the school and told more than could be expressed in a volume of advertising. If parents having sons and daughters to educate would but attend the Commencement at State College they would find it would prove a profitable visit. The College is prospering beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and the President's Reception Thursday evening showed how well the many advantages of the place were appreciated by the students and proved the high moral

Candidates Notified.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NOMINATION MADE TO CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

The national Democratic committee and the notification committee appointed by the late Democratic convention to notify the President and Mr. Thurman of their nomination or President and Vice President met at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, Tuesday of last week, and proceeded to the White House to inform President Cleveland of his nomination. Upon reaching the White House, Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachussetts, briefly addressed the President and then introduced Mr. Charles D. Jacob, of Kentucky, who read the following letter of notification:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.

To the Honorable Grover Cleveland, of New York.

SIR: The delegates to the National Democratic Convention, representing every State and Territory of our Union having assembled in the city of St. Louis on June 5th instant for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, it has become the honorable and pleasing duty of this committee to formally announce to you that without a ballot you were by acclamation chosen as the standard bearer of the Democratic party for the Chief Executiveship of this country at the election to be held in November next.

Great as is such a distinction under any circumstances, it is the more flattering and profound when it is remembered that you have been selected as your own successor to an office the duties of which, always onerous, have been rendered of an extraordinarily sensative, difficult and delicate nature, because of a change of political parties and methods, after twenty-four years of uninterrupted domination. This exaltation is, if possible, added to by the fact that the declaration of principles, based upon your last annual message to the Congress of the United States relative to a tariff reduction and a diminution of the expenses of the government, throws down the direct and defiant challenge for an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed in its trust to the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and for the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

An engrossed copy of that platform, adopted without a dissenting voice, is herewith tendered to you.

In conveying, sir, to you, the responsible trust which has been consigned to them, the committee beg, individually and collectively, to express the great pleasure which they have felt at the results attending the National Convention of the Democratic party, and to offer to you their best wishes for your official and personal success and happiness.

We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants.

The letter was signed by all the members of the committee.

Mr. Thomas S. Pettit, secretary of the notification committee, then presented Mr. Cleveland with a handsomely engrossed copy of the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President in reply said:

I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which it wages, bravely because conscious of right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligations success imposes.

The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and the happiness of a nation of freemen.

Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen; and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and for right. For the sake of the people, he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legislative functions; and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near to the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs.

This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now.

Four years ago I knew that our Chief Executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged and become a perversion of all it ought to be; but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people and for the people; but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagances had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just but I did not know how grandly they loved their country nor how noble and generous they were.

HIS RECORD STANDS FOR ITSELF.

I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land.

And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded obedience only to the Constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government.

I would not if I could, for myself nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course.

It but remains for me to say to you and through you to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

THURMAN NOTIFIED.

The notification committee arrived at Columbus Ohio., on Thursday the 28th, and proceeded to the home of Judge Thurman, which is about a mile and a half from the hotel. General Collins advanced and after shaking the Judge by the hand spoke as follows:

"Judge Thurman, we bear a message from the great counsel of your party. It is but a formal notice of your nomination by that body for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. Rich as language is in power and expression, it contains no words to adequately convey the sentiment of that convention as its heart went out to you. I present my friend, Mayor Chas. D. Jacobs, of Louisville."

Mr. Jacobs stepped forward and read the following letter of notification:

COLUMBUS, O., June 28, 1888.

To the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

SIR: It has become the highly agreeable duty of this committee to inform you that upon this first ballot of the National Democratic Convention, held recently in the city of St. Louis, and representing every State and Territory in our Union, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, you were unanimously chosen as the nominee of a great party for the eminent and responsible office of Vice-President of the United States. In thus spontaneously and emphatically demanding a return to that political arena which you graced with so much wisdom, dignity and vigor, the Democracy of this country have honored themselves by relieving their party from the charge of ingratitude, and we believe and trust that in November next the people will efface such a taint from the Republic by electing you to preside over the most august and deliberative body in the world—the Senate of the United States.

Should so desirable a consummation be achieved, then, indeed, could every lover of his country, regardless of party or creed, rejoice that in you is embraced the highest type of the enlightened and refined American citizen and that no matter what the crisis might be this Government would be safe in your hands.

An engrossed copy of the platform of principles, couched in language that admits of no doubt and adopted without a dissenting vote, is herewith presented. In discharging their trust this committee deire to convey to you assurances of the most profound esteem and admiration, and to express their sincerest good wishes for your happiness and prosperity. We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants.

(signed by all the members of the committee.)

Judge Thurman addressed the committee as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMAN OF THE COMMITTEE: I pray you to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the official information of my nomination by the St. Louis Convention. You know without my saying it that I am profoundly grateful to the Convention and to the Democratic party for the honor conferred upon me, and the more so that it was wholly unsought and undesired by me—not that I undervalued a distinction which any man of our party, however eminent, might highly prize, but simply because I had ceased to be in public life. But when I am told in so earnest and imposing a matter that I can still render service in the good cause to which I have ever been devoted—a cause to which I am bound by the ties of affection, by the ties of judgement, by the sense of obligation for favors so often conferred upon me and by a fervent hope that the party may long continue to be a blessing to the Republic—what can I do under such circumstances but yield my private wishes to the demands of those whose wishes I am bound to respect. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, with an unfeigned diffidence in my ability to fulfil the expectations that led to my nomination, I yet feel it to be my duty to accept it and to do all in my power to merit so marked a distinction.

The country is blessed by an able and honest Administration. We have a President who wisely, bravely, diligently and patriotically discharges the duties of his high office. I fully believe that the best interests of the country require his re-election, and the hope that I may be able to contribute somewhat to bring about that result is one of my motives for accepting a place on our ticket. I also feel it my duty to labor for a reduction of taxes and to put a stop to that accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury that, in my judgement, is not only prejudicial to our financial welfare, but is in a high degree dangerous to honest and constitutional government.

"I suppose, gentlemen, that I need say no more to-day. In due time and in accordance with established usage I will transmit to your Chairman a written acceptance of my nomination, with such observations upon public questions as may seem to me to be proper."

The wife of Votello Sanchez, a Mexican, gave birth at Pomona, Cal., to three healthy boys. The babies have been called Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego.

An Elm tree growing in the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, is a scion of the famous tree under which William Penn held the first treaty with the Indians.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—onghtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use, and am now well."

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specilde for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovarics, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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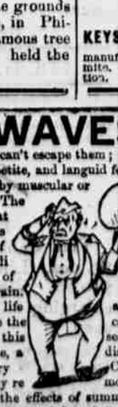
WARM WAVES



Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days. The use of Paine's Celery Compound, that great nervetonic, will at once strengthen the nervous system, and fortify it against the attacks of summer debility. This preparation is a medicine—not a drink. It is a scientific combination of the best tonics, giving lasting benefit to body and brain. It cures all nervous diseases, and has brought new life and health to thousands whose weakened nerves were the cause of their many ills. It is especially valuable at this season, when feeble persons are so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery Compound, by restoring perfect health, almost entirely removes the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. *Sold by Druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00.*

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 43
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 48	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 38
Plymouth	7 59	3 55	12 28	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 00
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 26	6 46
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 13
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 18
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 53
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 46	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 38
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 18	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & R. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect JUNE 4, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.35 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.25 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.35 a. m.; New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), to Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.32 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 11.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.35 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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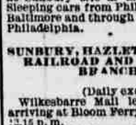

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June 22-d-4t.

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They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed \$1. Address, **Dr. Harter Medicine Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

novl6m. c&co1y.

The Danger of Being a Human Being.

Heredity is a puzzle. It seems to be easier in this world to inherit bad qualities than good ones, but both sorts make such leaps and jumps, and are so inclined to go off on collateral lines, that the success on is difficult to calculate. The race is linked together in a curious tangle, so that it is almost impossible to fix the responsibility. Defects or vices or virtues will not always go in a straight line. The children of deaf-mutes, for example, are not apt to be deaf-mutes, but the cousins of those children may be deaf-mutes, showing it is said that some remote ancestor of both had some mental or physical defect, which has been transmitted to his posterity, though not in the form in which he was afflicted. In most cases we cannot do anything about it; the older our civilization becomes the more complicated and intricate are our relations, so that it has already become a dangerous business to be a human being at all. It is not always certain that if a man eats sour grapes his children's teeth will be set on edge, but the effect of the sour grape diet may skip a generation or two or appear in a collateral line. We try to study this problem in our asylums and prisons, and we get a great many interesting facts, but they are too conflicting to guide legislation. The difficulty is to relieve a person of responsibility for the sins of his ancestors without relieving him of responsibility for his own sins.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Mystery About Baking Powders.

To the great mass of people the composition of these powders is unknown, and practically the only means which the public have had of obtaining any knowledge of their composition, has been the unsupported statements of rival manufacturers, each one trying to outdo the other in stating the quantity and quality of the horrible ingredients to be found in all powders except their own.

A careful investigation of the subject discloses the fact that there are practically three classes of baking powders, which may be appropriately named as follows: The Alum, Cream of Tartar, and Phosphatic. All baking powders consist of soda mixed with some kind of dry acid, and varying proportions of starch or flour; the difference being mainly in the character of acid used.

The Alum powders consist of burnt alum with the requisite soda and starch and are the cheapest of all. In fact it is generally safe to assume that any powder offered at a very low price, or in bulk is an alum powder. There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the harmful results likely to follow the use of alum baking powders, the majority of physicians, however, condemning them. It is certainly safe to avoid their use.

The Cream Tartar powders are made by simply mixing together ordinary cream of Tartar, soda and starch. These powders leave in the bread tartrate of soda and potassa, and scientists have questioned the advisability of their introduction into our every-day food. They surely do not add any desirable ingredient to our food whether their use be positively harmful or not.

Phosphatic baking powders are the invention of Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, formerly Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University. It was well known that the life-sustaining properties of wheat were due to the phosphates contained therein, it having been proven by actual experiment that wheat deprived of its phosphates would not sustain life, and it was also well known that in the production of fine white flour nearly all of these phosphates were removed, thus depriving the flour practically of all the nutritious qualities possessed by the wheat. The Professor conceived the idea of restoring these phosphates to the food by the means of a baking powder. His invention consisted of producing a dry acid suitable to use in place of ordinary cream tartar, which would leave in the bread the nutritious phosphates. The Rumford Yeast Powder so well known in this section is made by his process, and is highly commended by all scientists.

The Whisperphone.

The whisperphone is an ingenious invention, with a wire gauge diaphragm which can be attached to the telephone and the message whispered instead of shouted. The whispers at the other end of the line sound as distinct as the ordinary tones of the voice, which is a great advantage to those wishing to send messages that they do not want other folks standing by to hear. The attachment of this little instrument to the telephone can be made in an instant, and will doubtless soon come into general use.

Grapes for Weakly and Sickly Persons.

Many persons who are weak and sickly are at a loss to know what will restore their health. Speer's Port Wine and Unfermented Grape Juice are the best restoratives known. It is especially recommended for its purity, exquisite flavor and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medical powers and blood making property. Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting this wine, and it required a four years' process before it is fit for market.—*N. Y. Baptist.*

Sold by druggists.

A Puget Sound (Oregon) sawmill has sent a stick 151 feet long and 20 inches square, to an exhibition in San Francisco. It is beleived to be the largest piece ever turned out from a sawmill.

Cure of Cancer and Ulcers.

Judge T. C. McLendon writes to the Swift Specific Co.: "About three years ago, Jerry Bradley, had a cancerous sore on his face, near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lost the sight of the eye, but was finally cured by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilke Co., Ga., where he lived."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arkabutla, Tate Co. Miss., writes: "I suffered a great deal from old ulcers for years. Your medicine was recommended, and after using six bottles I was completely cured. Your medicine does even more than you claim for it. I have known it to cure cases which were thought hopeless."

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I commenced using S. S. S. about three years ago. I had suffered with a sore throat for over a year. I used a great many other remedies with no good results. My little girl, also, had sore fingers; it commenced from the quick, and then the nails would come off. We doctored her for over two years, and when I commenced using S. S. S. I thought I would see what it would do for her. I am thankful to say that it entirely cured her. It is the best remedy I know of for the blood. I really believe it was the means of saving my life. The doctor told me I had a throat disease similar to General Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from disordered blood.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A. E. SMITH, ESQ.

has been for 40 years road master on the Boston & Maine system and is now residing at Great Falls, N. H. He says trackmen, brakeman, firemen, engineers and conductors, as well as baggage masters and expressmen, are subject to kidney diseases above all others. All, therefore, will be interested in the statement of his experience. "I have used Brown's Sarsaparilla for kidney and liver troubles, and can truly say it has done more for me than all the doctors I ever employed, and I have had occasion to require the services of the best physicians in the State. My wife also has been greatly benefited by its use.—A. E. SMITH, Road Master, B. & M. R. R.

The kidneys have been severely taxed all winter, as the pores of the skin have been closed, but now as warm weather has come, they need some aid. May be you have that pain across the back; that tired feeling; those drawing down pains. If so you can gain immediate relief by following the example of Mr. Smith and his wife, and use that never failing and grand corrector for the kidneys, liver and blood,

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